

The Palladium.

HENRY STATH, Editor.
HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC STATE RIGHTS NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN A. QUITMAN.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JO. BELL.
FOR ATTORNEY,
GEORGE T. SWANN.
FOR TREASURER,
RICHARD GRIFFITH.
FOR CONGRESS,
JACOB THOMPSON.
5 - W. S. FEATHERSTON.
2 - WM. McWILLIE.
4 - A. G. BROWN.
FOR THE CONVENTION,
ROGER BARTON, J. W. CLAPP,
J. W. MATTHEWS, W. M. CHAMP.
FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
T. J. MALONE, C. L. THOMAS,
J. H. R. TAYLOR, THOS. MULL.

VOICES OF MARSHALL.

The contest in which you will have the privilege of voting on next Monday and Tuesday, involves a great principle which lies at the foundation of our political rights. It may be stated thus. Shall the doctrine of "Federal Consolidation" prevail in the administration of our Government, or shall the action of the General Government be confined within the limits prescribed for it by the Constitution?

The Federal doctrine which the State Rights party are now struggling against, is the same which was contended for by John Adams and his party, and was opposed and overthrown by the Republican Party under the lead of Thomas Jefferson. The ascendancy of the Federal doctrine, for only a short time, caused the enactment of the execrable "Alien and Sedition Laws," under the administration of John Adams. The resistance to those laws and the principle of usurpation contained in them, made by Virginia and Kentucky, led to the adoption of the State Rights Resolutions of 1798 and 99, by those States; the establishment of the Republican doctrine and the election of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency.

The Federal doctrine teaches that the Supreme power is in the will of the majority of the National Government. On the other hand the State Rights doctrine teaches that the Supreme Rule of action is the Constitution, and that the National Government has no right or authority to exercise any power not granted to it by the Constitution.

There is a broad plain distinction, easily understood, and by applying the principle which makes this distinction, to any proposed measure of Government, it is not difficult to determine whether the measure is of a Federal or State Rights Character.

The Constitution declares that:
"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

Without looking back to the history of the formation of our Government, these provisions clearly establish the State Rights doctrine, that the Government possesses no power whatever over the States or the people, except what is specifically granted; and that it has no right to enact any law making injurious distinctions against the people or States of any section of the Union.

Constitutions are made to restrain majorities and protect minorities. The majority in a free government can protect themselves by the numerical force of their votes; and if the Federal doctrine that the majority in Congress may govern and control all measures of National policy, without regard to the rights of the minority, should prevail, there would be no use for a constitution. The former would always adopt such measures as pleased them, and shape the action of the Government to suit their own purposes and interest. They would rule the South which has a minority representation in Congress, with an iron rod of despotism, as they have already begun to do.

Following out the old Federal doctrine, the "Union party" tell us that, we ought to approve and rally the late aggressive acts which deliver us from all our rights in the newly acquired Territories, simply because, they say the same we could get—the best the Northern majority in Congress would allow us to have.

If we adopt this doctrine, then we will cease to be freemen and the equals of the Northern people, and must make up our minds to take any position, however degrading, which their charity and pity may permit us to occupy. In this view of the case which side will you take? Will you stand firm in defence of the Constitution and the maintenance of your rights under it, or will you abandon both, and without a struggle to preserve either, surrender all of your highest social and political rights to the control of your adversaries?

If you love the Northern people and their interest better than you love yourselves, vote for the "Union" party; but if you love best your homes and families and regard their safety, vote for the State Rights party. This day choose ye between them.

For the Editorial in the Gazette, headed, "Information for the Palladium," shall receive such notice as it deserves, at our earliest convenience. It contains no fact that contradicts the statements to which it is a reply, and is at best a very unskillful evasion of all that it does not concede.

The Editor can consult his own pleasure in carrying the other chapters to which he alludes.

Mississippi State Convention.

We have frequently heard some of the candidates of the Foote-Union party assert, in their public speeches, that the Convention authorized by law to be elected on the first Monday and day following in September, and to assemble at the Capitol of the State on the second Monday in November next, will possess absolute power and control over the destiny of the State.

This assertion on their part is very far from being true. Whether it has been made from inattention to the Act of the Legislature providing for a Convention, or for the purpose of creating a "false alarm" in the minds of the people, we cannot, with positive certainty, say; but as they are held bound to know the law about which they talk so much, it is fair to presume that they have misrepresented it in order to gain a political advantage by practicing deception.

The truth is, the Convention will possess no authority to bind the State absolutely to any definite course of policy. It can, at most, only make propositions to be considered and voted on by the people, and ratified or rejected by them as they may think proper.

The fifth section of that Act, provides that when the Convention shall have assembled, it "shall proceed to consider the then existing relation between the Government of the United States and the Government and people of the State of Mississippi, to devise and carry into effect the best means of redress for the past, and obtaining certain security for the future, and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the State, and the protection of its institutions, as shall appear to them to be demanded."

The seventh section enacts:
"That the Acts of the Convention proposed to be held by this act, BEFORE THEY BECOME BINDING ON THE STATE, SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE AT THE BALLOT BOX FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL at such time, and in such manner, as the Convention may determine."

This section clearly shows, that the Convention is nothing more than a GREAT COUNCIL, selected by the people to propose a plan "for vindicating the sovereignty of the State, and the protection of its institutions." It cannot possibly do any harm, unless it encourage and embolden our adversaries by approving aggressions, past or prospective. On the other hand, it may achieve incalculable benefits for the South by declaring and acting upon the principle, that the surest method to preserve the UNION, is, to properly define and resolutely maintain THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

The claim of absolute power for the Convention, set up by the "Foote-Union-men," and the charge of "Disunionism," made by them against the State Rights party, are perfectly consistent parts of a nefarious system of tactics, adopted by them to alarm the less informed part of the people, and create a groundless and unjust prejudice against the advocates of State Rights.

They no doubt foresee, that this charge of "Disunionism" could have but little, or no effect, unless they also claimed supreme power for the Convention—power to dissolve the Union without further consulting the people, in whom the sovereign power of the State dwells; therefore they asserted the claim as an expedient to sustain the charge. We have shown, from the Act of the Legislature, that their statements in regard to it are simple fabrications, without foundation; they, therefore, stand as discredited witnesses before the public on the subject of party issues; and are not to be believed, especially when they accuse their opponents with being "disunionists," not only without evidence, but in the face of a vast accumulation of proof to the contrary furnished by the State Rights party, in every conceivable form, viz in the opinions and sentiments of private individuals and public speakers; the Resolutions of primary meetings; the Resolutions of the Legislature and of State Conventions.

The Barbecue to Col. Jeff. Davis.

On last Wednesday a very large number of persons (estimated by good judges to be nearly two thousand) assembled at this place to have the pleasure of seeing our distinguished senator, Col. Jefferson Davis, and hearing him speak; but unfortunately he was attacked a few days before by serious illness, in Pontotoc County, and was not able to reach here. Intelligence of this fact caused a feeling of painful disappointment, and anxious solicitude for the recovery of Col. Davis, which greatly impaired the enjoyment of the occasion.

In the absence of Col. Davis, George W. L. Smith, Esq., of Jackson, who has greatly distinguished himself in the present canvass as an able and eloquent debater in behalf of the State Rights cause, was called on to address the company. He entertained them in his usual felicitous and effective style for more than two hours and a half. The assembled multitude were then invited to repair to the tables and partake of the feast prepared for them. About two hours afterwards they reassembled around the speaker's stand, and were addressed in very interesting and eloquent speeches by J. W. Clapp Esq. and Ex-Gov. Matthews, two of the State Rights candidates for the Convention.

This festive occasion passed off in the most harmonious and agreeable manner—no circumstances intervened to mar the enjoyment which all anticipated, save the absence and reported illness of Col. Davis—the champion in war, the patriot and eloquent defender of our Constitutional rights.

Communicated for the Mississippi Palladium.
LETTER FROM TARDY K. YOUNG.
At Home, this rainy Wednesday,
August 20th, 1851.

Dear Brother Milton:

Some two weeks since I wrote a letter to you, which I delayed mailing until I must write a new one. That letter was written at the suggestion of our mutual friend, J. W. Thompson, Esq., upon the subject of the Union of the States and State Rights, or in other words, in relation to the two parties now forming, known as the Union and State Rights parties.

Almost coeval with our Government, there has existed two great political parties, which have ever been contending for rule and distinction. Said two parties have repeatedly changed their names and phases; the last assumed names were Whig and Democrat. Our relation and connection with said parties are well known to each other; names, my Brother, occasionally have charms in them that we do not always promptly realize or appreciate, and thus we are sometimes led astray, contrary to inclination and purpose, and as frequently to our true interests, by pretty names; such, for instance, as Whig, and now as Union, names that will ever be held dear and sacred by every true patriot and American citizen. And, oh! what emotions do we feel when we go back in our minds and recount the toil and labor of our Whig ancestry in their struggle for that glorious boon handed down to us—INDEPENDENCE AND LIBERTY, and that more noble legacy, *Equal Rights*—and guaranteed to us in that highly exalted instrument, the Federal Constitution, forming the Union of the States. Hence the charming name, Union.

Upon this subject, my Brother, we should try ourselves, and act with exceeding great care.

The country is now in a great and awful crisis; in excitement and alarming agitation, from Maine to Texas, and what will be the result, he who builds up Kingdoms and destroys Empires, only knows. There is something, however, dependent perhaps, upon the proper and right action of the people, and in a short time you and I will be called upon, with the great mass of the American people, to act out our part in the great drama of public affairs, at the ballot-box.

All former party lines and party distinctions, with all party issues, are, it seems to me, my Brother, entirely absorbed and swallowed up, by the formation and organization of new parties, with entirely new issues. Sectional divisions and sectional animosities have sprung up among us as a Government; the North arrayed against the South in making aggressions upon us; infringing upon our just and equal constitutional rights as freemen, thereby imposing upon us the necessity of defence and self-protection, by asserting our rights, and employing the best means and measures to maintain them.

The South is complaining of the measures generally called the Adjustment or Compromise Measures, not necessary for me to enumerate here. The Union party, so called, are desiring to acquiesce in that Compromise, although it is not such as they would desire. It is however, just such as our pampered and privileged brethren at the North think quite good enough for their vassals at the South, and they should be content and submit, and so think the Union party; and, say they, on condition the Fugitive Slave Law, as it is called, is not repealed, nor the subject of slavery interfered with in the District of Columbia, in the States, nor in the Territories, then, and in that case, they say they are willing to let the matter rest. If Congress should interfere with any of these, they say they are for Rebellion, Secession, or any thing else; or, at least, they must meet in assembly to devise ways and means for protection and security;—they are very friendly to the Union. O dear lovers of the Union! the Union must be preserved, and the very best and only means is in concession and compromise, *ad usque submissionem*; do as we are bid by the North, and they will let us abide in the Union!

The State Rights party profess equal love to the Union, and they contend that the very best means to preserve and perpetuate it, is, for the South as one man to square about to the right, plant themselves upon the platform of the Federal Constitution, and to be equals and not vassals.

There is, I suppose, no disunion party in the South. I claim to be a Union man; and belong to the State Rights party; and I hold it to be ungenerous, when I say I am as good a Union man as any dare be, to have my word disputed; and just because I think a Southern Convention, in which some of the wisest and purest men in the nation will be members—such as our Ex-Governor, Jos. W. Matthews, who has fought many sore battles for the South and the Union, and has never failed of victory, to say nothing about our Roger Barton and Jerry Clapp, who are a host in themselves; and will put to flight the crouching armies of the aliens—and for this Convention to deliberate upon the most hopeful means and measures for the preservation of the Union. Let them send up a memorial to Congress, setting forth our wrongs and grievances, asking Congress to redress and right them, which we hope they would do; and give us security for the future, or, at least, treat our memorial respectfully. I say, just because I think such a course as this is best

calculated to perpetuate the Union, I am denominated a disunionist, and all who differ in their opinions from the Union party, are dubbed unfriendly to the Union. I am no nullifier, I am no disunionist.

When we have tried this method, and exhausted every other constitutional, peaceable remedy, and all have failed, why, then yield, but never submit. Then we will be with our Union friends; thus you see, they are in advance of us in their secession from the Union. Both parties, I believe, are most anxious to preserve the Union, only using different means to effect the same end. If so, I am a State Rights-man, not in favor of Secession or Revolution, either of which is virtually disunion. I am, then, in favor of just such a Union as knows no superior, but only equals in all the sense and unlimited meaning of the word *equal*.

Here, my Brother, we might profit ourselves by turning aside to view the relative position of the two parties under the influence of certain contingencies. While the State Rights party are in Convention, counselling, as alluded to above, or after they have submitted the product of their labor in council to the people for their approval or disapproval at the ballot box, and if the measures as recommended by the convention are considered too stringent or too coercive, the people will protect themselves in the Union by voting against their adoption, and then nothing will have been done. Then as is proposed, acquiesce in the compromise but never submit or acknowledge that equal justice has been awarded to the South;—well, now during the pendency of these things by the people, if Congress should do any of those things the Union party say they shall not do with impunity, where then I ask will be the Union party? Why as I have above said just before, in seceding from the Union and producing revolution and disunion; and thus you see have given themselves the wrong name. The State Rights party are truly the Union party, for it seems impossible for them without the sanction of a majority of the people of the State to do anything interfering with the perpetuity of this greatly beloved tho' much abused section;—for mutual protection, then the South must unite and rally together upon the basis of the Constitution and present an unbroken front to the North, and now is the time. The whole South is of one mind upon this subject. All are convinced that the North has continued in every Congress to make aggressions upon the South, since the time they obtained a precedent in that first and most accursed "Missouri Compromise," since which time she has been studiously progressing in her encroachments, grossly violating that compromise and doing great injustice to the South. Great God! shall we still continue to concede and submit until we may have nothing further to surrender and thus get rid of the encroachments of the North? Do we yet see the spirit that influences the North, as manifested in their recent elections, their public prints, and speeches of their leading public men, all declaring only one purpose, the entire abolition of Slavery in these United States? I ask then shall we yet submit? It almost seems to me I have the Union voice of the South responding, *No! no!* Well my brother to submit to our present condition, the North has accomplished her object, the destruction of slavery; for let it be a settled policy that the present limits of slavery shall never be enlarged and in half a century the South must either move her slaves, move her self, or amalgamate, either of which would be destruction to the races and produce among us inevitable heathenism, a complete death and burial of every vestige of a Republic, of all literature and science, morality and civilization, all that is worth living for, would be forever obliterated from the face of the earth, and our iniquity would be full, and we might expect a just compromise of reward from the hands of Him who scourges nations for their unrighteousness. We have yet in our power the means to avert this chastisement or curse by standing up like freemen worthy of their station, exercising their sovereignty and pledging for the support of our freedom and liberty, and equal constitutional rights, our lives, fortunes and our sacred honor. If so, we are all here, the Republic is undisturbed and the Union is safe, and let us plant a bush of the Acacia, that if need be we may know this place, "so mote it be."

T. K. YOUNG.
To Milton Young Esq.

We had the pleasure last Wednesday night, of hearing Gen. Joshua Whitmore, address a large audience in the Court House, in behalf of State Rights. He spoke more than two hours amidst eloquent burst of heart-felt applause from his hearers.

If you wish to buy new, good and cheap, goods we are authorized by Johnson & Carey to say you can find them at their new Store on the South-east corner of the Public square. See their advertisement.

If that is not worse than the devil carrying Eve's sins on Adam, then take my hat.

I should be pleased to know whether it is the Union hat you now wear—the democratic hat you once wore—the whig hat you were accustomed to "sneeze" in when I had charge of the Gazette—or the Parson's hat you wore in by-gone days—that you are so anxious to get clear off?

PALLADIUM OFFICE.
Holly Springs, August 28th, 1851.
Last week a letter signed "A Carolinian" and purporting to be copied "from the Southern Patriot" was published in the "Holly Springs Gazette" charging Gen'l John A. Quitman, with "writing letters privately urging South Carolina to secede, with a promise of his official countenance if successful in the canvass in his own State."

We denounced the charge as a base falsehood and fraud intended to injure the State Rights Party in the pending elections in this State. Since then we have seen the same charge and other fabricated letters printed in hand-bill form in circulation in this town—they are headed "Union Beacon—Extra."

They are in the hands of the Foote-party men, who will, no doubt, use them, if possible, to influence voters in the election next Monday and Tuesday. Beware of the fraud.

We have this day received a Telegraphic dispatch from Jackson, which informs us that the said CHARGES AND FORGESIES have come to the knowledge of General Quitman, and that HE DENOUNCES THEM ALL AS LIES.

We say again, Voters of Marshall! beware of the frauds which some of the Foote-party are attempting to practice on you.

For the Mississippi Palladium.

THE GAZETTE'S CORRESPONDENT. W.
It appears that my card of last week, in vindication of Mr. Clapp from certain false charges made against him, has caused a considerable fluttering in the Union camp. Even our "quondam friend," "W." who is ever ready to do any sort of work for his party, steps into the arena with his huge corpulence, and with as much pomp and parade as if he could "bestride this narrow world like a Colossus," attempts to extricate his friends from the position into which they had been thrown by the indiscretion of one of the party. Why did not "W." instead of skulking behind the curtain, *as usual*, and stabbing in the dark, come out like a man, openly and above board, and subscribe his real name to his communication? Did he suppose, for one moment, that a person as familiar with his *chaste and elegant* style, as I profess to be, could have any doubts in regard to the name of the author? Did he suppose that it required the name of the long-eared animal to be written under his picture, for me to recognize him? He certainly could not presume so far on my ignorance. I know "W." well, and I know that, having a peculiar penchant for the work, he is ever ready to wield his pen for friend or foe, if he can thereby promote his ambition or attain his ends. He is a reckless politician, who cares not for the means so the ends are attained. His object in crying out at this time so vociferously for the "glorious Union!" is to endeavor to carry the State for the Union party; and in 1852 for Fillmore, as the Union candidate for the Presidency, reserving to himself the right of asking for a twenty thousand dollar foreign mission for his disinterested services in behalf of this "glorious Union." This is the writer who not only corresponds for the Gazette but does up most of its editorials.

In my card of last week, I stated that the Gazette was the organ of the whigs of this County, whilst under my charge, and that it was still the organ of that party. No sensible whig will attempt to controvert that statement. It is true that in 1842, the Gazette being in its infancy, I did not consider it the organ of the party, and so expressed myself, when the editor of the Guard, attacked me through the columns of his paper, for publishing the article on English suffrage. I did not, to use W's. classic style, expect any "sneezing" from the whigs that year, when I "took snuff," but in 1843—mind you Mr. "W." I don't say that the article on suffrage brought them so heartily to my support—and from 1843 to 1849, the year I left for California, "Sir" "W." and a host of his party, did the tallest kind of "sneezing" when we took snuff, and "Sir" "W." was so enlisted in behalf of the organ, that he was ready to sneeze if I even gazed at the sun. Now, however, a large number of my old friends, being led astray by "W." and other office-seekers, have abandoned their long cherished principles, and are endeavoring to make a false issue before the people, by crying "Union,"—"the Glorious Union," all for electioneering purposes; and because I see the trick, and knowing the motives by which many are actuated, have deemed it a patriotic duty, to adhere to our own "Sunny South,"—the institutions of the South, and an equality of rights under the Constitution—these men, who have gone in search of strange gods; these self-constituted wisecracks, who consider themselves the political gods of the land, have, in the majesty of their wisdom, not only ostracized, but have assailed me, with a bitterness unbefitting men or Christians.

But to show that the Gazette was considered the organ of the whigs of Marshall I publish the subjoined resolution, passed by the largest body of whig delegates that ever assembled in Holly Springs. This resolution was passed unanimously, and the Vigilance committees, the names of each member of which, was published at the time the resolution was numbered two hundred. The resolution can be found in number 2d, Volume 3 of the Holly Springs Gazette, dated September the first, 1843.

Resolved, That this Convention believes that all that is necessary for the success of the Whig cause in this county, is, that the principles of the whig party should be brought fully

and fairly before the people, and that for this purpose, the members of the Vigilance Committee, for the different precincts, be requested to EXERT THEMSELVES to extend the circulation of the HOLLY SPRINGS GAZETTE, until the November election, as an ABLE AND FEARLESS ADVOCATE and EXPONENT of WITTO DOCTRINES.

Resolutions of a similar character were passed, I think in 1846 and in 1847, or '48.

With these facts before him, will "W." still contend that the Gazette was not the organ of the Whig party, or that it is not still the organ of the Whig—alias Glorious Union party?

I have now done for the present with "W." When he again forces me on the tapis look out for something rich. I can and will show his inconsistencies, from the files of a certain newspaper published not one hundred miles from this place, from his early manhood to the present time; and when I again allude to him, his name and every other incident connected with his eventful life shall find a place in the article.

THOMAS A. FALCONER.

The Gazette says: "If he (Falconer) identifies the Whig party with the Union party now, how is it that he is out of it?"

I have been to California, and was an eye witness to the stupendous frauds perpetrated there, to gain admission into the Union. I well knew that every principle of the Constitution was violated by her admission into the Union as a State, under the circumstances connected with the transaction. When I returned I found the Gazette, as well as a majority of my old whig friends disposed to sanction these unjust proceedings as right and proper, and I, viewing the acts of Congress, on this subject, in a different light, had to abandon my old associates, or endorse and approve of measures that I could not conscientiously say were just. Under such circumstances I espoused the cause of the South, and intend to battle for Southern Rights as long as I can wield a pen or handle a composingstick.

A number of whigs went with me to California, and nine-tenths of them will vote as I intend to vote. Any thing more, Mr. Gazette?

FALCONER.
"The Democrat," published at Abingdon Virginia, copies Mr. Clapp's letter (which has appeared in this paper) accepting the nomination as a Candidate for the State Rights Convention, and accompanies it with the following remarks.

JEREMIAH W. CLAPP.

The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article, was recently nominated as one of the Southern Rights candidates for the State Convention in Mississippi, from Marshall county. Many of our readers are acquainted with Mr. Clapp and know him to be a man of ability, and we are pleased to have uttered, the sentiments contained in his circular letter found below.

In the opinion of Mr. Clapp, that the "Adjustment or Peace Measures" of the late Congress were but the result of a public sentiment, hostile to the institution of slavery, we fully concur; and that this same sentiment of hostility, will lead the northern majority on from one aggression to another, until slavery itself will be abolished by Congress all history will attest, and but for the result, we have no doubt that the abolition of slavery would not be attempted in Congress, which, if successful, would turn loose three millions of insolent, malignant and murderous beings, with whom and the whites a deadly collision could not possibly be avoided, the result of which would fill the southern section of the union with the cries and lamentations of innocent women and children, and drench the land with the blood of its citizens. Such is the gloomy picture before us.

There is but little doubt that the formation of the so called "Constitutional Union Party," at the head of which stands Hon. S. Foote in Mississippi, but which should bear the more significant title of the "Whig consolidation Party," gives to a very great extent encouragement, as well as "aid and comfort" to the abolitionists of the north. The party of Foote in Mississippi, and the Party of Cobb in Georgia are but abolitionists in disguise, or in other words, those who constitute the so called "national allies of the abolitionists" are but the "general Convention of the slaveholding States" would now result in good, might be possible, and we should be rejoiced to see all the southern States united in such a movement. In the mean time much might be accomplished by the States themselves individually. A dissolution of the Union is not by any means the proper remedy for the evils now endured by the South. The course and action of the Federal Government which has lately been so hostile to the rights and interests of the south, can be changed, if we are but united among ourselves. The first duty we have to perform is promptly to put down such movements, as those in which Foote, in Mississippi, and Cobb in Georgia, are engaged, and by the adoption of the general system of nonintercourse, the further reduction of the Tariff, and the restriction of Congress to the exercise of none but clearly conferred powers, these if adopted and steadily pursued, are worth all the idle resolves (made but to be abandoned) that can be passed. Mississippi has an important duty to perform in the events of the day. Her soil is cursed with the foot steps of one who is justly regarded as a "traitor to her best interest." If she permits "reason to her rights and interest" to go unpunished in the person of H. Stuart Foote, if she warns the adder into life that will not scruple to wound her in her very vitals, if she discards the man who risked his life on the field of battle in a foreign land for the glory and renown of our common country; dark deeds will be the day. The triumph of Foote will be the triumph of abolitionism in Mississippi, but the election of the gallant Quitman will be hailed every where in the south, as a triumph of Southern Rights, of the Constitution and the Union.

We refer the readers of the Palladium to the advertisement of the "Masonic and Odd Fellow Institute," Salem, Miss. We have the pleasure of an acquaintance with one of the Principals of this flourishing Institution of learning, and take pleasure in recommending him, as a gentleman well qualified to fill the responsible post of instructor.

The "Fancy Dress Balls" to be given on the 9th and 11th of September, at Beck's Snow Creek Springs, will be grand affairs. We expect to appear on the occasion in our full California mining suit, if we are lucky enough to be there.

From the (Oxford) Constitution.
To the Public.
I had no sooner descended from the stage after delivering the following Address, than I was met by the intelligence, that it had given offence, to not a few of my hearers. One pronounced it to be "in exceedingly bad taste." Another "had never known politics introduced into a Baccalaureate Address before." Another "feared that it would seriously injure the University; but hoped it would not." Another found in it the sentiment "that if the smallest State in the Union had but the proper spirit, the Union would be dissolved in a few weeks." Another, more distinguished than all the rest, "thought it would lose the University at least one hundred students from below." These reports and interpretations of it, have induced me to lay it before the public. I give it as it was, and have been delivered when it was written; but partly from frailty of memory, and partly in mercy to a crowded audience, worn down by protracted exercises, and excessive heat of weather, I omitted some passages of it which are now published. All such passages are enclosed in brackets; so that the public may know precisely how much of it was, and how much of it was not delivered. The parts which were spoken, are not changed or softened in word or letters, as every candid man who heard me, will admit.

Will the Memphis Eagle do me the favor to publish so much of the speech, as provoked its strictures under the head of "Disunionism in a Southern College?" It may be well to inform the Editors of that Paper, that only a fortnight before this speech was delivered, we lost a Student from the University, for no other reason, as I understood, than that the Faculty of this Institution gave too little encouragement to the doctrine of State Rights. There was some foundation for this opinion; for when I understood that some of the Students were about to hold a Meeting to respond to the Address of the students of the University of Virginia, I advised them to forbear; and to have nothing to do with politics in their associate character. They took my advice. As to myself, I do not know the political opinions of ten students in the College; and were they to judge of mine only from what has passed between them and me, I will venture to say, that not ten in the college would know what mine are. But they were known to me, and know me, five and twenty years before I came here. They have not been disguised since, save in the presence of my pupils—they have never been changed in all that time—and they will always be fearlessly maintained, and if need be as fearlessly avowed.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

July 31st, 1851.

ADDRESS OF PRES. LONGSTREET.

To the Graduating Class of the University of Mississippi.

GENTLEMEN:—A parting word of counsel, and the interesting relation which has so long subsisted between us will be dissolved; and it will be my pleasing office, to welcome you from the position of subordinates, to the rank of equals with your preceptors. We cheerfully lay down our authority at your feet, and thus, we flatter ourselves, remove the only impediment to an intercourse between us of the tenderest character—an intercourse which time shall but en dear, and death alone arrest.

For reasons obvious to all, I must confine myself upon this occasion to a single subject; and could I have found one less ample in its range and less diversified in its details, but not less important to this juncture than that which I have selected; I should certainly in charity to the patience and courtesy of this respected body, have given it the preference. But no such object presents itself to my mind, I bespeak your attention for a few moments to *The paramount claims of your own State upon you*—And I here, to quiet any uneasiness which the announcement of my theme may awaken in these times of overwearing sensitiveness upon matters of State, and State relations, I beg leave to promise, that the most of what I am about to say, is equally applicable to the North and South, the East and West.

I have cast my eyes over heaven's favored country, y, behold in it much to sadden the heart, and I depress the spirit of every true patriot. Volent agitation pervading the whole community—Characters of the same faith rent asunder—Politicians of the same creed, at war with each other—Sect in arrayed against sect, State against State, neighborhood against neighborhood, family against family, and brother against brother. These are evils of general prevalence, which shake the whole political system, and come home to our own doors; while far distant from us, but not too far immediately or ultimately to effect us, are others of a more malignant type, which are spreading gangrenous and mortification through some of the strongest and most vigorous members of the body politic. The question very naturally presents itself, how in the short term of our political existence, blessed as we have been by heaven and by inheritance, have we been reduced to these extremities? I have no hesitation in saying, that if they all can be traced to any one cause, it is the indomitable yearning of our race, of high gifts and literary attainments, to figure before the eyes of the nation at large, and perchance of distant nations, rather than consecrate their time, their talents, and their services to the State of their birth or adoption. The States respectively, offer how vast lures to vaulting ambition. Their honors dazzle us to their confines, have no less seductive charms. They have no rival titles to confer, and their military titles are comparatively unimposing and unprofitable. They have a intercourse with foreign missions in their gift, with their comfortable, not to say extravagant, outfit—in short nothing so flattering to the pride, vanity, and ambition of man, as the largesses of the Central Government. They are therefore neglected by those who owe them most; their interests are forsaken; by those best qualified to advance them; their rights are compromised by those most able to defend them; and their whole moral power is directly or indirectly turned into the stream which is wafting every great and good, with too much that is little and vile, to the city of Washington. Is it a thing unlikely, then, that the States should waste and wither under such a progress of exhaustion?—That they should make tardy advances in all that dignifies, ennobles or blesses a community; while their master-spirits are far away from them, pulling and pushing at the Federal Government? That they should see their rank in public estimation, when their men of rank obviously subordinate them in their estimation? It is to be wondered at, that power should accumulate where power appears in its most seductive fascinations, to the most fascinating of men; and that under its charms to them, and their charms to their constituents, the natural order of things should be reversed, and the States instead of being the masters, should become the servants of their representatives; and be moved, and wheeled, and counter-marched by bugle-notes from the capital with the servility of trained bands? Should we wonder, if in such a state of things the masses, who judge more from sight than research, should assign to the States a place by the side of the idolized government bearing their humiliating service?

[How far all this is historically true ask your aged fathers of all parties.]

Now whatever our fore-fathers may have meant in the allotment of powers between the